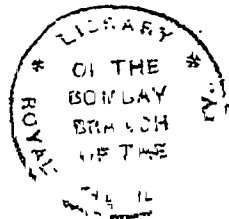




Report on the Working of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution

For the Year ending 31st March 1928

[Price—As. 2 or 3d.]

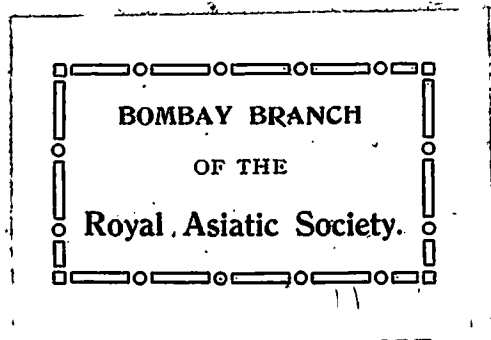


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19
No. 153 of 1928-1929

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND
REFORMATORY INSTITUTION,
Bombay (Matunga), 22nd August 1928.

From

E. J. BUNBURY, Esquire,

The Chairman,

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution,
Matunga, Bombay.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Pocna.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the working of the above Institution, for the year ended 31st March 1928.

From the Income and Expenditure Account prepared by us you will notice that the year's working showed a surplus of Rs. 3270-13-5.

I am also enclosing extract from my speech made on the Prize Distribution Day and His Excellency the Governor's speech which I request you to have printed at the end of the report as an appendix.

Copies of Report.—I shall be obliged if you will kindly send me 120 copies of the printed report for distribution in Bombay.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. J. BUNBURY,

Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1927-1928

(1) Twelve ordinary Meetings of the Committee were held during the year. During the Chairman's absence in England on leave from April-November 1927, Mr. Sidney Wood acted for him.

(2) *Accommodation and Buildings*.—The Recreation Shed has been converted into a class room during the year.

The average number of boys per month was 330 against 338 in the previous year, and the highest average in any one month was 345 which is the same as in 1926-1927.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on current repairs to the buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 4,819. The conversion of the latrine system has not yet been started, but it is hoped that it will be completed during the coming year.

(3) *Statistics*.—For details see tabulated statements 1 to 4 at the end of the Report.

The number admitted into the Institution decreased from 78 to 58 and the number discharged from 88 to 79. Twenty-eight boys were discharged before the expiry of their terms. Three absconded, from Versova Camp (1), Ruby Mills (1), J. J. Hospital (1).

(4) *Discipline*.—The Punishment book shows 117 offences against 187 in the previous year. The more serious cases consisted of Homo-Sexual offences 3, stealing 5, attempted escape 3. On the whole an improvement is noticeable in the discipline of the Institution.

Work-Shops' Production.—See statement 1.

(5) *Education*.—Six boys were sent up for the Vernacular, Gujarati and Marathi IV standard Examination and all passed. One passed the Intermediate and 5 the Elementary Drawing Examinations. A second Urdu class was started in December 1927.

(6) *Recreation*.—In addition to the usual Games, Boxing continued to be increasingly popular. It is proposed subject to Government sanction to construct a Swimming Bath, and thanks to the generous donation of Rs. 5,000 by His Excellency the Governor it is hoped that this scheme will be put through at an early date. Both as a healthy exercise and a useful training the Swimming Bath has become a feature of all Industrial Schools in England, and the writer was assured by the authorities in England that they attached considerable importance to this form of recreation. In the case of this Institution where the boys are necessarily kept more confined than in similar Institutions in England situated for the most part in the country, a Swimming Bath will be of great value. Weekly excursions into the country during the cold weather have proved both popular and useful enabling the elementary lessons in natural history to be impressed on the boys. Suitable literature in the various vernaculars is supplied regularly, in addition to a variety of indoor games.

(7) *Versova Camp*.—For the first time a camp was organised by the seashore at Versova from 16th January to 17th February 1928. All

boys over one year's standing in the school were sent (240 in all). The results proved very gratifying and it is hoped that the camp will become an annual feature of our recreational programme. The benefit from a change of air and surroundings, and the greater freedom allowed during camp resulted in an improvement not only in the general health but also in moralé and discipline throughout the school.

(8) *Boxing*.—Our boy scouts entered for the Boxing Tournament under the auspices of Bombay Boy Scout Association. Scout Sawaria obtained a silver medal for the best loser.

(9) *Boy Scouts*.—*Troop 63rd Bombay* attended the Torch Light Tattoo and Camp Fire in aid of the Gujerat Flood Relief Fund. Thirty-five Scouts and 4 teachers passed the First Aid Examination. Our thanks are due to Dr. Kotwal, Dr. J. D. Desai and Mr. A. B. Homawazir for their assistance in this regard. Twelve Scouts attended the All India Jamboree held in December 1927. Three Scouts sent Models of Handicrafts to 5H Week Fete and one of them received a Certificate of Merit.

(10) *Annual Prize Distribution, 6th March 1927*.—This year 46 old boys attended and refreshments were supplied for them.

Distinguished Visitors.—Many distinguished visitors visited the Institution during the year and recorded favourable comments in the Visitors' Book. Among them may be mentioned the following :—

- (1) His Excellency the Governor.
- (2) E. W. Trotman, Esq.
- (3) J. Kadri, Esq.
- (4) E. W. Thomas, Esq.
- (5) H. W. Bryant, Esq.
- (6) George W. Burley, Esq.
- (7) A Shiwasankaram, Esq.
- (8) P. Lory, Esq.

The following remarks made in the Visitors' Book are of interest :—

Mr. F. B. Pendarves Lory (Director of Public Instruction)—“It has been a very great pleasure to me to visit this Institution, of the working of which I already knew much. I was greatly impressed by what I saw and especially by the alert and happy appearance of the boys, which presents a great contrast to old I remember of things as they were fifteen or twenty years ago. The true purpose is kept in view to conduct the Institution as a school and not as a penal establishment and I consider the very high praise given by the Secretary of the British Social Hygiene Conference in May 1926 is thoroughly deserved. The maximum of discipline is secured together with the maximum of good-will while every attempt is made to allow free expression to individuality.

I was particularly interested to hear of the Camp which has recently been started for all boys who have been in the school for more than a year. This privilege, while it affords a very powerful incentive to good conduct, must provide a change and recreation which can be fully

appreciated only by those who have to spend their whole time within the walls of the Institution.

I very heartily congratulate Mr. Bunbury and his Committee as well as the Superintendent and the Principal and their staff on the very notable success which has been attained."

Mr. G. W. Burley.—"Have again inspected the Institution on behalf of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay Presidency. I am very much impressed with the progress which has been made in connection with the manual work done in the Institution since my visit last year. The Superintendent appears to me to have infused the right spirit into the Institution and the boys are all well cared for and take a keen interest in their work. The work done is excellent."

(11) *Finance.*—The year's working showed surplus of Rs. 3,270-13-5 as against a deficit of Rs. 2,327 for the previous year. This result is due to the following causes :—

(I) Increase of Private Apprentices fees by Rs. 1,200.

(II) Better results from the Workshops' trading.

(III) Reduction in expenditure under the heading 'miscellaneous, purchase of stores, books and stationery, etc.'

(IV) Amount due by Government on account of extra rations supplied to boys in the previous year was paid in the year under review.

Total average cost per head during the year under review was Rs. 274 against Rs. 273 in the previous year. The amount expended by Government came to Rs. 224 per head as against 204.

(12) *Workshops' Costing Accounts.*—The result for the year of all shops including Tailor shop after debiting a sum of Rs. 7,330 being salaries of the maistries, is a loss of Rs. 3,815 as against a loss of Rs. 5,100 in the previous year, (see statement 1).

(13) *Religious Instruction* is given to Hindoos, Mahomedans and Christian boys by their respective religious teachers, and both the Superintendent and the boys themselves give lectures from time to time on religious and moral subjects.

(14) *After Care.*—The Sheppard After Care Home continues its good work in providing a home for those boys who on discharge have no parents or relatives to go to, or for whom employment cannot immediately be found. The statistics shown in Appendix C prove the increasing popularity of this Hostel. Our thanks are due to the Salvation Army Authorities for their efficient management of the Home.

(15) *Health.*—The health of the boys during the year was good and except for an outbreak of mumps which was prevalent in Bombay, there was no serious illness. A total of 385 Out-door patients and 96 In-door patients were attended to during the year by our Medical Officer, Dr. Mankody.

(16) *Staff.*—The staff under Mr. Desai, the Superintendent, and Mr. Elisha, Secretary and Deputy Superintendent, worked well and

efficiently. Considerable improvement has taken place in the office and accounts work due largely to the efforts of Mr. Elisha. Dr. Mankody continued to take a keen interest in the various measures for improving the health of the boys and generally I wish to convey my thanks to the staff as a whole for their co-operation and good work during the year.

(17) *Conclusion*.—I wish to thank the members of the Managing Committee for their valuable help they have given me during the year and to Mr. Sidney Wood for undertaking the duties of Chairman during my absence in India.

J. BUNBURY,
Chairman.

**Extract from Chairman's Speech at the Annual Prize Distribution
held on 6th March 1928**

Children's Act.—Since the bringing into force of this Act we have found instead of the expected increase in the numbers of boys committed to us rather the reverse. This is doubtless due to the fact that boys are dealt with in a variety of ways and many are sent to other certified schools. Exactly how far it will be proved in practice that this is the best policy remains to be seen. I would however say that after studying the methods of treatment of Juvenile Offenders in England I am a little doubtful whether it is in the best interests of the majority of the class of boys who come under the operation of the Children's Act, to board them out in voluntary schools and Institutions primarily concerned with rather a different system of education and discipline than what appears in other countries to be considered best for juvenile offenders.

I am inclined to think that in the absence of an effective probationary organisation, experience will show that the latter are best taken care of by special schools designed for and experienced in this particular class of work. On the other hand I am equally convinced that it is undesirable to maintain such schools in India for a larger number than 250 boys. In England the Home Office informed me that they like to limit Industrial Schools to 100/150 boys, and nearer 100 than 150. In India circumstances may justify a larger limit, but there is no doubt that even here the proper basis to aim at is units of not more than 200/250 based on discrimination in age.

Development.—Thanks for the good offices of the Honourable Mr. Hotson I was able when in England last year to investigate the system there on the treatment of the Juvenile Delinquent. I had interviews with those in the Home Office who are specially charged with this work, and I was immensely impressed with the keenness and thoroughness of these officials in the handling of this subject. They placed at my disposal all the information I required and enabled me to visit under their auspices not only the Children's Courts but also a number of their representative schools. Public opinion in England is alive to the necessity of having an efficient organisation to deal with this question, and Government have therefore been able to find the necessary money to build up a magnificent system of schools all over the country, staffed by carefully chosen men specially qualified to make a success of what is rather a specialised line of social and educational work. It is perhaps the result of what I saw in England that makes me suggest that the time has now come when the policy of Government on the matter of the Juvenile Delinquent may be carried a step further on the lines of up-to-date western experience towards greater coordination and unification of law and organisation throughout the Presidency.

It is a development which I am well aware must take place by stages, and the bringing into force of the Children's Act last year was an important step in that chain of development. But it seems to me that this is

not enough. At present we have Four Acts dealing with the Juvenile Delinquent, the Apprentices' Act, the Reformatory Schools' Act, the Criminal Tribes' Act, and the Children's Act. The working organisation under these Acts comprises three specialised schools, the David Sassoon Reformatory and the Willingdon Boys Home in Bombay, and the Yeravda Reformatory in Poona. I leave out the Dharwar Juvenile Jail, although in my opinion this should at the earliest opportunity be brought into the organisation as a Borstal Institution, under a Borstal Act for the older and more criminally inclined youths. The various Acts all serve certain purposes, but there is lack of coordination which results in various unsatisfactory features.

Take for example the question of classification by age limit. The Apprentices' Act under which this Institution has hitherto worked provides for boys from the age of 10 to 18 years, for a period not exceeding 7 years and 21 years of age. That is a very wide range of age. Under the Children's Act which is superseding the Apprentices' Act except in the case of our Private Apprentices, boys cannot be committed unless they are under 16. I consider this age limit is too low. The whole trend of legislation at home is to raise the age limit for Approved Schools and Borstal Institutions. The Bombay Jails report for 1926 shows that 57 Juveniles under 16 were sent to jail, and 229 between 15 and 20 were sent to Dharwar Juvenile Jail. The total number of youths between 16 and 21 sent to jail was 2,075 as against 1,690 in the previous year. These figures are to my mind an eloquent testimony to the fact that our system for treating the juvenile offender requires very considerable improvement. I maintain that unless something is done to improve and enlarge our organisation for dealing with the juvenile, we shall be perpetuating a steadily increasing criminal class. The fact that in 1927 there were 24,609 convicted prisoners admitted to jail in this Presidency as against 15,781 in the previous year—an increase of over 50 per cent.—shows that our system is in need of radical reform.

Or take another unsatisfactory feature, a boy cannot be transferred from one school to another. This is contrary to the practice in England where the Home Office have the power to transfer by administrative action a boy from one school to another. Reasons of health, age or specialist treatment whether educational or climatic reasons of economy—all these may be cited in favour of arranging for transfer from one school to another.

I have had cases where for medical reasons it was desirable that a boy should go to another climate, but I have no means of having this done. If the Children's Act were applied throughout the Presidency, and Yeravda and even Dharwar were made certified schools under this Act, this defect in the present system could I think be rectified.

I might here quote from the report of the Departmental Committee (Home Office) on the treatment of young offenders which went thoroughly into all these questions and reported to the Home Govern-

ment as late as March 1927. They write in this connection as follows :—

“The right of transfer which was at one time rarely exercised has been used much more frequently in recent years, but we think the practice might be extended with advantage.”

The Secretary of State has the power to transfer from one Reformatory School to another and from one Industrial School to another. Offenders under 14 can be transferred from a Reformatory to an Industrial School, and a child over 12 can be transferred from an Industrial School to a Reformatory School.

The right of transfer should be exercisable not only between certified schools but also, subject to the age limit, from Borstal Institution to certified schools, and from jail to Borstal.

I recommend these suggestions to Government and in doing so I am not unmindful of the financial reasons which in India may appear to call for a policy of “*festina lente*.” I would however point out in this respect that in England the money spent has proved a considerable economy. Since 1908 when the Children’s Act was passed, Government have closed half the jails and half the Reformatory Schools in Great Britain as a direct result of their preventive measures under the Children’s Act and system of probation against the creation of growing criminal class. It is impossible to estimate in figures the amount of this direct saving, but it must run into six figures of £ sterling. The indirect saving, which cannot be expressed in figures of money, is of course far greater, in that the productive capacity of those saved from becoming habitual criminals is a valuable asset to the state.

I believe in this country it is just as important to tackle this problem as energetically and as efficiently as is done in England, and I would remind the Local Municipalities of their responsibility in the matter of shouldering a very much large proportion of the cost than they do at present. In England expense is shared 50/50 between Government and the Local Authorities.

A few other points which also require consideration are Management, better paid staffs, discrimination in age and locality basis, and an organised system of probation and after care. Experience in England shows that the secret of success of a school depends largely on a careful selection of its staff. The Government Committee above referred to are very clear on this point. They write, “Even more depends on the personality of the headmaster and staff of the school than on the managers. There has been a marked improvement in this direction in recent years, owing partly to the payment of better salaries.” As to the management, the Committee favour voluntary management subject to the nomination by Government of a certain proportion of the managers—a necessary condition of the financial assistance given by Government.

“*Reformatory*” and *Industrial Schools*.—Modern practice is not to discriminate between Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and further to omit altogether from the name of the school any such reference,

There are good reasons in favour of this, and I have already applied to Government to have the name of this Institution changed with the leave of the Trustees of the Sassoon Family to the "David Sassoon School."

After Care.—Lastly as to after care, I cannot do better than again quote from the Departmental Committee's Report :—

"In view" they write "of the paramount importance of keeping lads in skilled work until they can stand on their own feet, we are strongly of opinion that the financial arrangements should be modified so as to treat reasonable expenditure on after care as part of the general maintenance of the Schools which may be included in the estimates approved by the Home Office."

This consideration applies every bit as much to India if not more so than to England.

I think, Sir, I have said enough to show that there is still a good deal to be done before the Presidency can feel altogether satisfied with its handling of this most important branch of its administration.

Our Progress.—Coming back to our domestic concerns, my Committee have no reason to fear a comparison with fair allowance for differences of conditions, between our organisation in the David Sassoon School and that of any similar institution in England. We have received a flattering comment to this effect from the British Medical Mission of Hygiene and my investigations last year into the organisation in England proved this. I have indicated where improvements are desirable, but these are beyond our scope and must rest with Government and public opinion in this Presidency, which must lead the way.

His Excellency the Governor's Speech at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution's Prize Distribution.

The Governor after distributing the prizes to the boys addressed the gathering. He said : "When I first had the pleasure of visiting this Institution, I expressed my intention of attending your annual meeting every year, and, except on one occasion when it was impossible for me to do so, owing to causes beyond my control, I have carried out my intention. I am very glad to have this opportunity of revisiting the School this year, and I am glad to think, as your Chairman has said that my annual visit is of benefit to all connected with the Institution I can only say for myself that it is a great pleasure to me to come here and see the boys, for whose welfare so much is being done by the Committee and the staff.

"The Chairman's report this year is of more than usual interest because he has been able to compare the work which is being done here with the methods that are adopted in England, where the treatment of juveniles has become a very elaborate and somewhat costly business. As the Chairman has pointed out, however, the expense incurred in this connection has been repaid to the country many times over, not only on account of the jails and other institutions which have been closed, but on account of the fact that boys, who might have become a burden

to the community, have been turned into useful workers, and are fitted to do their share in promoting the prosperity of their own country. Public opinion in England, having been persuaded that this movement is not only good for the boys, but is good business for the country as a whole, has been prepared to support these schemes and to provide the necessary funds. I have little doubt that public opinion in this country will gradually be aroused to a keener interest in the welfare of those boys who, frequently through no fault of their own, but on account of undesirable surroundings in which they have been brought up, have no opportunity of becoming useful citizens. When that stage has been reached, we may expect that sufficient funds will be forthcoming, both from Government and from Public, to develop on a much larger scale institutions such as this for the benefit of these boys.

Nation Building Work.—"So far as Government itself is concerned, it is perhaps in some ways unfortunate that the administration of this Institution, and of other similar schools, falls under the Home Department, which is, of course, a reserved subject. Those who have been following the recent debates in the Legislative Council will notice that additional expenditure on the reserved departments is very closely scrutinized and very jealously criticized and it is generally said that more money should be spent on what are called the nation-building departments, and less on the reserved departments. Personally, I do not know any activity which can be more truly called nation-building than that of enabling young men to take their proper place as productive workers and law-abiding citizens, and while it is true that any increase in the expenditure of the Home Department comes in for much criticism, I have little doubt that, in time, the claims of the boys with whose welfare we are concerned to-day, will be fully recognised as of national importance, and that sufficient funds will be made available for work of the kind that is being done in this institution.

"The somewhat confused state of the existing law in this Presidency on the subject of the treatment of juveniles, is clearly a matter that requires some remedy. Although the passing of the Children's Act appears to add one more to the number of separate Acts dealing with this subject I feel sure that it is a step in the right direction, and I hope that it may be possible in time to consolidate the law in such a manner as to give fuller scope to those who are already working so energetically for the welfare of the boys and girls of this great Presidency.

Government Sympathy.—"It is a matter of disappointment to me, as it must be to your Committee, that the necessary sanitary improvements at this institution have not yet been carried out. I understand that the improvements proposed in 1925 were approved, and that the necessary financial allotment for the work was made in the year 1926-27. The delay which has occurred in carrying out these very important improvements is due to the fact that certain alterations of the sanctioned scheme were found necessary, and that certain additional works, approximately costing Rs. 15,000, were proposed about a year ago. This has necessitated the preparation of revised plans and estimates, and it is

hoped that these will shortly be submitted to the Government, when they will be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

"It would not be suitable for me on this occasion, and it would try your patience too much, if I were to attempt to go into all the details to which the Chairman has referred in his very interesting speech. I can only say that all his suggestions will receive the most careful consideration, and that my Government, and I myself, are very grateful to Mr. Bunbury for all the trouble he has taken in devoting a part of the well-earned leave to the study of this question in England. His advice will be of the greatest value to Government in considering the lines along with further development should take place, and by his enquiries he has added to our debt of gratitude to him for the work he has done here in connection with this institution since he became Chairman.

"I appreciate to the full the generous work of the members of the Committee, to which their Chairman has made allusion. I know well that this work means the giving up of much time, which can ill be spared by busy men. I also should like to say that I realise the great value of the efforts of Mr. Desai, the Superintendent, of Mr. Elisha, the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Mehta, the Headmaster and of all the staff under them. Their task is by no means an easy one, but they always have the satisfaction of seeing the effect of all that they are doing for the boys by the yearly improvement in their educational and moral progress.

Outdoor Sports.—"I have already spoken too long, but I want to say that I am particularly pleased with the progress which has been made, from year to year, since I have been in Bombay, in connection with the outdoor sports for the boys. I will not again tell you how great I think is the importance of this, but it is, I am sure you will agree, a matter of deep interest to realise that lads belonging to an institution such as this now form an admirable Troop in the scouts which took part in All-India Jamboree last December, provide representatives at the Amateur Boxing Association competition, play every sort of good, clean and healthy game, and once a year go out for an annual camp—a very excellent idea in every way. I do hope that this zeal for healthy outdoor work will continue, for with it, and a keen desire on the part of the boys themselves to take advantage of the many excellent opportunities afforded by the institution, there is every reason to believe, as has been proved in the past by the many Old Boys now occupying positions of trust and confidence that every boy now here or who will come here in the future, will go out, into the world well equipped, mentally and physically fit ready to live a good life, and be for all time, a worthy and useful citizen. I wish all you boys good fortune, and good luck to you in your future careers."

STATEMENT No. 1.

WORKING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR.

All workshops excluding Tailor Shop.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of articles made for customers ..	5,236	0	0
" " " Sale ..	887	0	0
" " " Dead Stock ..	503	0	0
	6,626	0	0

Tailor Shop.

Value of articles made for customers ..	551	0	0
" " " Boys and staff Clothing ..	2,488	0	0
	3,039	0	0

Total of all shops .. 9,665 0 0

Garden Produce.

Value of vegetables produced for consumption of the boys at contractor's rate ..	1,539	0	0
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Grand Total of Production ..

11,204 0 0

STATEMENT No. 2.

Particulars for 1927-28.

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Total number of boys in the Institution on 1st April	354	342
Private Apprentices " " "	..	10
Number admitted under Magistrates' orders	78	58
Private apprentices admitted	8	14
Number discharged on expiry of sentence	42	51
Number discharged on recommendation of the Committee with the consent of the Magistrates	46	28
Total number discharged	88	79
Private Apprentices withdrawn	7	4
Number of boys absconded but not captured	..	3
Number of boys died in the hospital	1	4
Total number of boys in the Institution on 31st March	345	326
The total number of 326 boys on 31st March 1928 in the Institution was made up of the following castes and creeds :—		
Indian Christians	..	11
Hindus	..	144
Mohamedans	..	169
Parsis	..	2
Total	..	326

STATEMENT No. 3.

The ages of 58 boys sent by the Magistrates and admitted into the Institution during the year were :—

Number of boys.	Ages.
3	10 Years.
2	11 „
20	12 „
8	13 „
20	14 „
5	15 „
—	
58	

STATEMENT No. 4.

The following comparative figures are of interest :—

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Average period of apprenticeship awarded	4·2 Years.	3·1 Years.
Average period of stay of boys discharged during the year ..	2 Yrs. 8 ms.	2 Yrs. 10 ms.
Longest period of stay ..	6 „ 2 „	6 „
Shortest period of stay ..	1 „	1 „
Average age of boys admitted ..	12·83 Years.	12·94 Years.

APPENDIX A

Abstract Statement of Accounts for 1927-1928.

APPENDIX

Abstract of Cash Account of the David Sassoon Industrial

Particulars	Securities and Deposits	Cash	
		Details	Total
RECEIPTS			
To—Balance on 1st April 1927 as follows :—	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash in Imperial Bank of India ..	..	2,575 8 10	.
Cash with the Secretary ..	..	84 6 10	
Face value of Securities ..	68,025	....	2,659 15 8
To—Amount received from the Accountant General on account of maintenance charges of boys as per G. R., E. D., No. 1472 of 24th July 1923 ..	..	36,122 0 2	
To—Amount received from the Accountant General on account of Medical Officer's pay, allowance and pension contribution as per G. R., E. D., No. 1735 of 20th April 1923 ..	..	1,842 0 0	
To—Amount received from the Accountant General on account of the pay of the Establishment, G. R., E. D., No. 376 of 24th March 1922 ..	..	31,083 7 0	
To—Amount received from the Accountant General on account of payment of Gratuities to boys as per G. R., E. D., No. 2281 of 13th June 1918 ..	..	710 0 0	
To—Amount received on account of Drawing Grant-in-Aid ..	..	198 0 0	69,955 7 2
To—Amount received on account of Grant from the Municipal Schools Committee ..	..	....	1,025 0 0
To—Amount received from the Accountant General on account of interest on the Sassoon Endowment funds ..	..	1,500 0 0	
Received on account of interest on Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Institution ..	..	1,427 14 0	2,927 14 0
To—Received on account of maintenance charges of Private Apprentices ..	..	....	2,180 0 0
To—Earnings of boys hired out, received from the Manager, Ruby Mills ..	..	....	9,240 0 0
To—Sale of manufactured articles of Workshops ..	..	....	7,040 4 0
To—Deposits—			
Received from the Tenderer as a deposit for rations post office cash certificate ..	500	....	500 0 0
Received on account of Private Property of boys admitted into the Institution ..	..	....	146 10 6
Received from sale of tender forms ..	..	....	17 0 0
Carried over ..	68,525		95,692 3 4

A

and Reformatory Institution for the year 1927-1928

Particulars	Securities and Deposits	Cash	
		Details	Total
* EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By—Establishment charges— Amount paid on account of pay of the Establishment	..	31,100 0 6	
By—Medical Officer's pay and allowance..	..	1,536 0 0	
By—Public Debt Office on account of Pension contribution of Medical Officer	..	303 7 2	
			32,939 7 8
By—Maintenance charges of boys— Amount paid on account of rations supplied to the boys sent by the Presidency Magistrates	..		28,586 5 0
Amount paid on account of clothing charges of boys	..	2,275 4 7	
Amount paid on account of mainten- ance charges of Private Apprentices.	..	456 14 5	
Amount paid on account of charges of extra diet supplied to the boys ..	..	2,702 4 10	
			5,434 7 10
By—Rates and Taxes— Amount paid to the Bombay Municipality on account of Halal- khor and Water Tax	..		7,471 6 0
Workshops' Purchase of Stores— Purchase of raw materials for Work- shops	..		4,433 3 3
By—Payment of mark money to boys discharged from the Institution ..	..		845 14 6
By—Amount of Private Property returned to the boys discharged from the Institution	..		108 9 0
By—Deposit of tenderers returned ..	..		400 0 0
By—Gas lighting charges	..		1,865 9 2
By—Purchase of peons' clothing	..		190 0 0
By—Purchase of books and stationery ..	..		974 12 6
By—Printing and advertising charges ..	..		117 2 0
By—Stamp charges	..		69 1 6
By—Purchase of dead stock and tools for the Workshops	..		935 9 3
By—Conveyance charges and cart-hire for bringing raw materials for the Work- shops	..		622 15 6
By—Purchase of Kerosine oil	..		375 7 9
Carried over ..	..		85,369 14 11

APPENDIX

Particulars	Securities and Deposits	Cash	
		Details	Total
RECEIPTS—contd.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	68,525		95,692 3 4
To—Donations			
Received from His Excellency the Governor	..	150 0 0	
Received from Mr. J. V. Nene	..	19 13 11	
Received from Mr. and Mrs. Minocher A. Vakil	..	51 0 0	
Received from Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas	..	50 0 0	
Received from Mr. R. H. Patuck	..	150 0 0	
Received from Mr. M. J. Dickens	..	7 0 0	
			427 13 11
To—Prizes—			
Received from His Excellency the Governor	..	50 0 0	
Received from the Trustees of the Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney S. Fund	..	59 0 0	
Received from the Chairman	..	14 0 0	
Received from the Garden Fund	..	13 0 0	
			136 0 0
To—Miscellaneous—			
Money found on the boys, forfeited and credited to the Institutions' Funds	..	1 9 0	
Sale of Bhusa	..	15 8 0	
Advances recovered	..	197 15 6	
Refund on cheques	..	2 9 0	
To—Refund of entrance fees, etc.	..	30 6 8	
Received from the Garden Account	..	1,000 0 0	
Sale of old articles	..	65 0 0	
Deficit received from Government	..	2,327 6 11	
Received cost of a photo	..	2 0 0	
			3,642 7 1
To—Two G. P. Notes of 100 each at 3½ per cent. from the Bombay Uniform Clothing Co. as a deposit against their tender for clothing for 1928-29 ..	200	....	
	68,725	.....	99,898 8 4

A—contd.

Particulars	Securities and Deposits	Cash	
		Details	Total
EXPENDITURE—contd.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	..		85,369 14 11
By—Purchase of life Buoy soap for the boys bathing parades ..	..		116 4 0
By—Pension given to the retired servants of the Institution ..	..		660 6 0
By—Audit fees paid to the Government for the year 1926-27 ..	..		420 0 0
By—Audit fees paid to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. for drawing Profit and Loss Account for the year 1926-27 ..	..		250 0 0
By—Purchase of sports' equipments, etc...	..		510 13 0
By—Purchase of invitation cards, hire of furniture and other expenses for the Annual Prize Distribution ..	..		280 14 0
By—Charges of retinning cooking utensils ..	..		160 10 0
By—Purchase of Engine oil and disinfectant ..	..		282 0 0
By—Payment of Gratuity to Mr. N. S. Nerurkar, the late Secretary of the Institution ..	..		750 0 0
By—Expenses incurred on the cold weather Camp at Versowa (blankets, Satranjis, Motor charges, etc.) ..	..		652 5 3
By—Rent of telephone ..	..		175 0 0
By—Purchase of Gas coke ..	..		54 4 0
By—Expenses incurred on Scout Troop, such as entrance fees, boarding fees, train charges, etc., for participating in Jamboree Boxing Tournaments, etc. ..	..		154 15 0
Examination fees and expenses connected with them ..	..		146 4 9
Prizes to boys ..	..		158 0 0
Presents to discharged boys who attended the Annual Prize Distri- bution ..	..		54 0 0
Miscellaneous expenditures such as medicines, refunds, umbrellas, etc. ..	..		487 11 0
Tenderer's deposit of Postal Cash certificate deposited in the Bank ..	..		500 0 0
By—Balance on 31st March 1928— Cash in the Imperial Bank of India ..	..	5,681 1 0	
Cash with the Secretary ..	..	93 6 3	
Cheques with the Secretary ..	..	2,933 4 8	
Cash with the Superintendent ..	..	7 6 6	
			8,715 2 5
By—Face value of securities as per details at the foot of this account ..	68,725	....	.....
	68,725	....	99,898 8 4

Details of Securities and Deposits :—

	Rs.
Amount of Endowment of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., deposited with Accountant General.	30,000
Government Promissory Notes bearing interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney Endowment of Rs. 1,000 for scholarships and rewards <i>plus</i> accumulated interest deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	1,700
Government Promissory Notes bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bought from Lord Northcote Medal Fund deposited with the Imperial Bank of India	400
Government Promissory Note bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bought from the funds of the Institution, deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	25,000
Government Promissory Note bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bought from the amount collected for the maintenance of a lame boy of the Institution deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	200
Government Promissory Note bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being the Deposit of a contractor, deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	200
Government Promissory Note bearing interest at 5 per cent. bought from the funds of the Institution, deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	10,000
Deposit at call bearing interest at 6 per cent. being the amount collected from the Colonel Lloyd Jones Medal Fund, deposited with the New Mofusil Co., Ltd., Bombay	525
Post Office Cash Certificate deposited by Mr. J. V. Nene, Ration Contractor, as a security against his tender for rations, deposited with the Imperial Bank of India	500
Two Government Promissory Notes of 100 each at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the Bombay Uniform Clothing Company against the tender for clothing	200
Total	68,725

E. ELISHA,
Secretary.

E. J. BUNBURY,
Chairman.

Examined and Found Correct.

(Sd.)

Examiner, Outside Audit.

APPENDIX B

			Year ending 31st March 1928	Four years ending 31st March 1928
1.	Total number discharged during	..	79	441
2.	Number discharged taught Carpentry	..	8	38
3.	" " " Blacksmith's work	..	8	41
4.	" " " Fitter's work	..	7	42
5.	" " " Painting and Polishing	..	11	54
6.	" " " Spinning	..	24	150
7.	" " " Gardening	..	3	13
8.	" " " Cane Weaving	..	8	56
9.	" " " Tailoring	..	7	23
10.	" " " Reading and Writing	..	2	18
11.	" " " Not taught any trade (Mentally deficient)	..	1	6
12.	" in entry (2) occupied in carpentry after leaving Institution	..	..	5
13.	" " (3) Occupied in blacksmith's work after leaving Institution	..	....	2
14.	" " (4) occupied in Fitter's work after leaving Institution	..	....	8
15.	" " (5) occupied in painting after leaving Institution	..	....	7
16.	" " (6) occupied in spinning after leaving Institution	..	....	36
17.	" " (7) occupied in Gardening after leaving Institution	..	....	6
18.	" " (8) occupied in cane weaving after leaving Institution	..	....	4
19.	" " (9) occupied in tailoring after leaving Institution	..	....	4
20.	" " (10) occupied in clerical work after leaving Institution	..	....	....
21.	" occupied in business or trade not taught at the Institution (i.e., peons, hawkers, hotel servant, etc.)	..	1	39
22.	" sent to the N. M. Mental Hospital (or invalids)	..	2	8
23.	" joined other school	..	....	13
24.	" gone to sea	..	1	1
25.	" who have been re-convicted	..	....	2
26.	" left for their native places	..	23	38
27.	" whose whereabouts are not known	..	44	40
28.	" who have died	..	4	4
29.	" sent to Sheppard After Care Auxiliary Home	..	48	224

APPENDIX C

Particulars of boys sent to Sheppard After Care Auxiliary Home on discharge

	1926-27	1927-28
Total number of boys sent to the Home	47	48
" " " who left the Home	43	40
Number of boys who obtained employment as Carpenters ..	..	..
" " " " as Blacksmiths. ..	..	..
" " " " as Fitters ..	1	1
" " " " in the Mill ..	9	10
" " " " as Agriculturist. ..	..	..
" " " " as Hotel servants	2	4
" " " " as Domestic Ser- vants.	..	3
" " " " as Hospital Atte- ndants.	..	..
" " " " as Dock Labou- rers.	1	2
" " " " as Painters ..	1	..
" " " " in Paper Factory	2	1
" " " " in Day School ..	..	..
" " " " as Tram workers	1	..
" " " " as Gardeners ..	..	..
" " " " as Hawkers ..	..	..
" " " " as Cinema atten- dants.	..	..
" " " " as Cane work ..	3	..
Taken by parents or relatives or not traced	23	19
Readmitted after leaving Home	14	19
Total number for whom employment was found ..	20	21
Maximum number of boys in Home at any one time ..	23	23
Average duration of stay in Home	20 days	27 days

APPENDIX D

Statement showing the average cost per head for the year 1927-28

Year	Attendance		Expenditure		Average cost per head per annum	
	Number on the rolls on 31st March	Average monthly number during the year	Government Funds	All Sources	To Government	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1926-27 ..	345	338	69,027	96,372	204 3 7	272 14 0
1927-28 ..	326	330	74,104	90,311	224 8 11	273 10 9

APPENDIX E

*Number of boys receiving instruction in various subjects as on 31st
March 1928*

Workshops and classes						Whole day boys	Half day boys
English Primer	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Do. I	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
Do. II	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Do. III	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Marathi Infant	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Do. I—A	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Do. I—B	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Do. II	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Do. III	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Do. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Do. V	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gujarati Infant	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Do. I	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Do. II	..	..	..	..	1	..	11
Do. III	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Do. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Do. V	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Urdu Infant	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Do. I	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Do. II	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Do. III	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Do. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..						1	297
Blacksmith Shop	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Fitter Shop ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Carpenter shop	..	..	..	..	3	..	31
Cane shop ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Paint shop ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Tailoring shop	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Gardening ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	40
Kitchen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Mill ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Total ..						10	333

APPENDIX F

Statement showing the offences of 326 boys who were in the Institution on 31st March-1928

Nature of offences	Number of boys
Theft	84
Theft in a building	40
Begging	145
Criminal Breach of Trust	5
Theft as a servant	9
Loitering without being able to give any explanation	2
Disorderly behaviour in a public place	2
House breaking and theft	6
Being in possession of cocaine	1
Gambling	2
House trespassing	1
Theft and abetment	16
Returning to Bombay without the Police Commissioner's permission	1
Possessing property believed to be stolen	8
Declared to be a destitute	1
Bombay Children Act Destitute	3
Total	326

APPENDIX G

Statement showing the offences of 58 boys sent by the Presidency Magistrate during the year 1927-28

Nature of offences	Number of boys
Theft	28
Theft in a building	10
Theft as a servant	2
Theft and abetment	4
Receiving stolen property	3
Disorderly behaviour	2
Loitering	1
Begging	1
Declared to be a destitute	1
Criminal Breach of Trust	2
Trespass	1
Bombay Children Act	3
Total	58